He Had Been Ill with a Cold for About a Week-On Sunday Night Diphtheretle Symptoms Developed-Early Yesterday Morning, in a Fit of Coughing, His Heart Censed to Bent-A Sketch of His Life,

Bosron, Jan. 23 .- Boston's idolized preacher, the Right Rev. Phillips Brooks, Bishop of the Episcopal diocess of Massachuselts, passed away at an early hour this morning. death was so entirely unexpected that it had a was visible evidence of the popular sorrow on the streets when the news was announced, and men who knew him only by reputation left their offices to learn the particulars of his

On Thursday morning the Bishop contracted a slight cold, which, however, caused him no alarm. Dr. H. H. A. Bench, the family physiclan, called during the day and gave him some medicine, advising him more as a precaution-ary measure than anything else to remain inors until the trouble had disappeared. Last night symptoms of a diphtheritic nature dereloped shortly after midnight, and Dr. Beach was summoned.

He called Dr. R. H. Fitz in consultation, but the symptoms were relieved, and Dr. Fitz retired early without anticipating any further trouble. Dr. Beach remained with his distinguished patient, but only for the purpose of administering the proper remedies should the diphthiretic symptoms reappear.

At 6:30 o'clock Bishop Brooks was salzed with a coughing spasm, and almost immediately his muscles relaxed in death. At the bedside were Mr. Wm. G. Brooks, the Bishop's brother, who lives in Boston, Dr. Beach,



and the housekeeper. The brother had been summoned when the throat trouble became pronounced, but none of the little group acked for any fatal termination of the iliness. Relative to his sickness and death Dr. Beach issues the following official statement:

The Bishop had for some days been suffer-

ing with severe sore throat, which gave rise to no serious or alarming symptoms until late last night, when they assumed a diphtherial character.

"He then became delirious, and his breathing rapidly increased in frequency, and early in the morning he was seized with a slight spasm, soon after which his heart suddenly 'His throat was at no time seriously

obstructed, nor was any membrane to be seep."

The news of his death spread rapidly through

the Back Bay, and scores of his old parishioners called at his house on Clarendon street. The funeral of the dead Bishop has been fixed for Thursday at noon from Trinity Church, and will be public. The body will not lie in state, but will be placed in' an hermeti cally sealed coffin. This action has been rendered imperative to avoid all chance of infec-

tion from diphtheria.

Telegrams were sent to-day to several Bishops in other dioceses, asking whether they would be able to be present, and from these some one will be selected to conduct the ser-vice, which is to be the regular one of the Episcopal Church and in keeping with the Bishop's modest life. A committee of clergy and laymen, headed by the Rev. Dr. Converse, has been appointed to take charge, and from their number a sub-committee has been chosen to prepare resolutions. The burial will be at Mt. Auburn. Notifications have been sent to every clergyman in the diocese to be pres-

ent at the funeral.

The monthly dinner of the Episcopal Club was to have been held at the Vendome tonight, but was abandoned, and instead about grief-stricken men assembled and passed a series of resolutions expressive of

passed a series of resolutions expressive of their sorrow.

Phillips Brooks was born in Boston, Dec. 15, 1835. He was a descendant in the eighth generation of the Puritan minister John Cotton, who arrived in Boston in 1933, and was one of its first clergymen. On his mother's side he was the great-grandson of Lieut.-Gov. Phillips, one of the founders of the Andover Academy. His beynood was passed in Boston and at Andover. He attended the Boston Latin School, and at the age of 10 entered Harvard College. While in college his tall and impressive figure caused him to be chosen Ensign of the college military company. He was graduated in 1856. He was afterward graduated from the Episconal Divinity School at Alexandria. Va. His first charge was the Church of the Advent in Philadelphia. From there, in 1882, he went to Holy Trinity, at Mnetcenth and Wainut streets, then one of the wealthlest and most important parishes in Philadelphia. A professorshin was offered him at the West Philadelphia Divinity School, but he declined it to go to Boston in 1833 at a smaller salary than he was receiving in Philadelphia. He became the ninh rector of Trinity parish, the oldest and wealthlest parish in Boston.

It was not long after he began his Boston career that he attracted wide attention as a pulpit orator, and in a few years was regarded as the most powerful preacher of the day. The rhetorical eloquence of his serinons was assisted by a remarkable presence and a highly cultivated delivery. He was over six feet fall, and possossed tremendous physical sheets all, and possossed tremendous physical sheets and the series of the country. He was every decided to the sheet of Phillips Brooks was born in Boston, Dec. 15,

and in several other churches, his eloquence attracted vast congregations. Two years after this visit to Ingland June 16, 1885 the Oxford University Convocation conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Brooks died a bachelor. He said he had no time to marry, and devoted himself exclusively to his pastorate work. He was singularly gentic and frank in his manner, and made warm personal friends without an effort. He was trustful, and was yet too much a man of the world to missinge confidence or suffer himself to be imposed upon. He lived his simple life, in a beautiful and costly home which was insist for him in 1881 by his parishioners. Of his home life Dr. Frederick W. Farrag, Archdeacon of Westminster, recently wrote:

when I was in America I was twice the guest of Dr. Phillips Brooks in his beautiful and delightful home in Clarendon street, Bos-

ton. That home is full of objects of interest which he has collected in his trayels, and is replete with comforts; but the infinite charm of its hospitality depends on the unaffected kindness, the rich culture, and the aver-flaging brightness of spirit which characterize the host himself. Surrounded by admirers, he is wholly unspoilt by their adulations. His invincible maniliness rises superior to all mere flattery, while he enjoys, as any good man may well enjoy, all honest and sincere appreciation. Dearer to him than the applause of thousands is the undying attachment of a small circle of intimate friends; and no one who has met him in the familiar intercourse of this happy circle is it sky to forget the Sunday of the Trayelle with him to various large towns, and it was delightful to see the enthusiasm which his presence excled in every antilence, for his face and figure are universally known throughout the States. He is a man of magnificent physique, at least six foet four high and of proportionate mould. Ordinary men look like more children beside him. There is nothing artificial about him. The most cultivated and ablest preacher in America, he is wholly free from self-consclousness—the artificial mannerism and petty pomposities which mark the commonplace occlesiastic of every country.

"In England he was first heard in Westiminster Abbey and in St. Margaret's many of the first men in the kingdom came to hear him. He has since heed in the Church of England, the atmosphere of her ecclesiastical assemblies would be more sunny and less suffocating than its wollden equals him as a preacher or has the interest of preach before the Queen and a bird that if we had even four or five such men as he in the Church of England, the atmosphere of her ecclesiastical assemblies would be more sunny and less suffocating than its needing rush. His utterance is exceptionally rapid. His appears of an oxpress train sweeping all minor obstances on the first and the first has a term of humiliating insult. But Dr. Philips speaks ma

was only by talking very rapidly that he was able to command himself. He acquired the habit for that purpose.

It is well known that Dr. Brocks was long averse to having his photographs spread broadcast through the city and exposed for sale, and it was many years before his antipathy to this sort of thing could be overcome. Finally he consented, a lew months ago, to sit for his photograph, on condition that a royalty on every picture sold should be given to charitable objects in connection with the Church. In theology Dr. Brooks was always a broad churchman, and his well-known liberal views were the cause of the opposition to him when he was first suggested as the Bishop of Massa-chuseets to succeed Bishop Paddock. He was excassively liberal toward other denominations, and frequently preached in their pulpits, a thing which very few other Episcopal ministers in the country have ever done. At the installation of Dr. Lyman Abbott in Brooklyn three years ago Dr. Brooks was present gud spoke. It is a coincidence worthy of hote, too, that the only other Episcopal ministers present on that occasion was the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, who was recently installed as Dr. Brooks's successor in the rectorship of Trinity Church in Boston.

The idea of a man of such brond views becoming the head of the Church in Massachusetts was exceedingly distasteful to the High

coming the head of the Church in Massachusetts was exceedingly distasteful to the High Church men in the bishowire. The opposition to him was vigorous. His chief competitor for the honor was his warm neusonal friend, the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee of Calvary Church, New York. The election, which took place April 30, 1861, resulted in the selection of Dr. Brooks by the following vote:

Vote of the clergy: Whole number, 154; necessary for a choice, 78. The Rev. Philips Brooks, D. D. 12; the Rev. Henry V. Satteriec, 58; the Rev. A. C. A. dish, B; the Rev. A. C. A. dish, B; the Rev. C. C. Converse, I. Votori jay delegates: Number of parishes, 109. Necessary, 58. The Rev. Philips Brooks, 55; the Rev. Henry V. Satteriec, 32; the Rev. Edward Abbott, 1; divided, 5.

On Oct. 14, 1891, Bishop Brooks was consecrated in Boston, and the services were at tended by a brilliant gathering of church dignitaries. Bishop Henry C. Potter of New tended by a brilliant gathering of church dignitaries. Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York preached the sermon, and there were also present Bishop Williams of Connecticut, Bishop Clark of Bishop Williams of Connecticut, Bishop Clark of Bishop Hille of Minnesota, Bishop Hille of Minnesota, Bishop Hille of Long Island, Bishop Doane of Albany, Bishop Mills of New Hampshire, Bishop Talbot of Wyoming. As Bishop, Dr. Brooks sustained his great reputation, and was universally beloved and respected. He took his tremendous energy with him into his new field of labor. He has preached all over his bishopric, sometimes a dozen times a week. He has published "Loctures on Preaching." delivered before the Yale Divinity School. (New York, 1871; "Sermons" 1878; and 1891; "The Influence of Jesus," Bohlen lectures delivered in "hiladeiphia in 1879; "Baptism and Confirmation" (1880). Boblen lectures delivered in Philadeiphia in 1879; "Baptism and Confirmation" (1880). Three of Bishop Brooks, a brothers are now living, William G. Brooks, a business man of Boston; the Rev. Arthur Brooks of the Church of the Incarnation in New York, and the Rev. John C. Brooks of Springfield. The Rev. Fred-erick Brooks, another brother, died several years ago.

erick Brooks, another brother, died several years ago.

The news of Bishop Brooks's death was a great shock to the Episcopal clergymen of this city. Even the Bishop's brother, the Blev. Arthur Brooks had no idea that he was dangerously sick. He had learned from letters received hat week that the Bishop was alling, but the first news of the serious nature of his illness was received early yesterday morning. It came in the shape of atelegram from a relative, which said that Bishop Brooks was not expected to live. Mr. Brooks at once packed a valise and prepared to go to Boston. Just before he started a second telegram was received which announced that Bishop Brooks was on his way to Boston. Mrs. Brooks (Bishop Brooks was on his way to Boston. Mrs. Brooks (Bishop Brooks was in the habit of paying yearly visits to New York. He generally preached in his brother's church on these occasions. His last sermon in his brother's church was on Christmas Bey. A few years ago he delivered a notable series of Lenten lectures in Trinity Church to business men. They were each an hour long, and attracted wide attention.

In the contest in April, 1891, which resulted in the election of Phillips Brooks as Bishop, his chief competitor was the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee of Calvary Church. Dr. Satterlee said yesterday: "Have just heard the news and I am shocked beyond expression. The Church has suffered an irremediable loss. Its greatest man as well as its greatest crator is grone."

gratest man as well as its greatest orator is gene."

Dr. William R. Rainsford of St. George's will preach on the character of Phillips Brooks next Sunday.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Faily News says of Bishop Brook's death: "The American pulpit has lost a great orator. Bishop Brook's gift of eloquence, apart from his practical philanthropy, would have entitled him to general recognition both in England and America."

The Chronicle says: "The whole Englishseaking and religious world deeply deplores not only the great Hishop, but also the great man and great citizen. His death means an almost national loss to the United States.

Pennsylvania Wants the Fair Closed on

HARRISBURG, Jan. 23.-In the House this evening a concurrent resolution urging Pennsylvania Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor enforcing the contract en-tered into between the United States Govern-ment and the World's Fair Commission, and requiring the closing of the Fair on Sunday, was agreed to—yeas, U1: nays 52.

Jacques Will Soon Breakfast. Alexander Jacques began vesterday the last

day of his fifty days' fast. He has lost thirty pounds, and the performance has not been a financial success. Jacques has smoked in-numerable eigarettes, and has become very nervous and irritable.

Police Crusade Against Street Beggars, Superintendent Byrnes sent out instructions to the police force yesterday to arrest all street beggars. Bule 422 calls for the enforcement of the vagrancy law, and he ordered this rule to be read to the platoons at roll call for three days.

The Pennsylvania Limited. The Pennsylvania inmited afords more of comfort, convenience and insury than any other train in existence. It saves New York every day at 120 closs noon, and reaches thicago at the same hour next day. One can trained business in New York one day, likewise in Chicago the next.—145. HOSTILE TO OUR FISHERMEN.

CANADA HAS NOT ALTOGETHER CEASED TO DISCRIMINATE

Privileges Freely Granted to Mer Benied to Un Under a Strained Interpretation of the Treaty of 1818-Compare with This Shab. by Treatment the Generosity of the United States Toward Canadian Railroads, OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 20,-It is announced that

the Dominion Government will not impose discriminatory capal tolls on American vessels during the next season of navigation. The Canadian vessel owners did not relish the retaliatory tolls imposed on vessels making use of the Sault Canal. Moreover, Mr. Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific has urged the Government to abandon the discrimination in order to pacify the Administration at Washington, which is talking of suspending the bonding privileges under which the road is enabled to earn a large revenue by carrying American freight from China and Japan and from one point in the United States to another through Canadian territory. By the way, President Harrison made a slight error in that part of his December message to Congress relating to the subsidy paid to the Canadian Pacific steamships engaged in the China business. The Canadian Parliament provided, by a statute passed in 1880, that the vessels should receive \$75,000 a year from the Canadian Treasury for a monthly service and \$125,000 a year for a fortnightly service, conditionally on the payment to them by the British Gov-ernment of a subsidy of \$225,000 for a monthly and \$375,000 for a fortnightly service. Mr. Harrison stated that the subsidies were \$400,000 a year. As a matter of fact, the minimum subsidy is paid by the Canadian and British Governments, that is, the vessels, three in number, get \$300,000 a year for a monthly service. Mr. Van Horne has covenanted with the British Amiralty that in case of war they may be employed as cruisers.

The removal of the canal tolls discrimina-

tion, under a threat from the United States will be a good thing for American lake vessels and for American lake ports like Ogdensburg. The United States Government should now turn its attention to a still more offensive discrimination which is practised against American fishermen in the North Atlantic waters of Canada. The discrimination in question is not perhaps, like the canal tells discrimination, in direct violation of a treaty; but, what is just as bad, it is a violation of the spirit of fair play and international comity.

To make the matter clear it will be neces

sary to say a word or two about the French fishery of the Miquelon islands, that group of rocks fifteen miles from the Newfoundland coast, which, with her meagre West India possessions, is all that remains of the once magnificent American empire of France. These islands are ruled by a Governor and soveral heads of administration. Until 1887 the chief executive was styled the Commandant, and was usually chosen from the navy. The population is about 0,000. Every spring several hundred vessels issue from the ports of France, some bound for the fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, and others for the fishery on the west coast of Newfoundand, where France, on the strength of certain obscurely worded passages in the treaty of Utrecht, asserts exclusive rights which have been the subject of a longstanding dispute between her and England. The vessels engaged on the banks-the Bank of St. Pierre, the Banquereau, and the Grand Bank-make their headquarters at the Miquecall. The whole fleet returns to France in the Three or four French men-of-war look after its interests while it is in these waters. The French Government has always set great store upon the North American fishery, regarding it as a nursery or training school for the navy, and since 1816 has supported it with generous bounties. Bounties are also paid to the local or inshore fisher carried on by the resident population of the islands, of which St. Pierre is the chief. Transports, known as longs-courriers, carry the cargoes of fish to France and bring back salt, provisions, and merchandise. Cod. mackerel, and herring are the staple catch. On the west coast of New foundland there are numerous lobster factories. Some of the cod are sent green to France, but most of them are cured, or

The pay of a fisherman on a French schooner is small compared with that of an American or Canadian. The fish curers have attained great celebrity for the excellence of their work; a package of French-cured cod is easily picked out from a cargo of Canadian dry cod. The rules and regulations under which the bounties are paid are extremely precise and elaborate, but the only bounties which need concern us here are those paid for dry-god sold

concern its here are those paid for dry-coal sold on this side of the Atlantic. These amount to \$1.50 per pound. The French customs hav prevent forces caught filsh from heing sold at perfect the control of the perfect of the perfec

THE SUN HUESDAY SANUARY

referred to above. Mr. Renny. Tory member from: Hallar, said half a million dellar worth of fish had been sent in a single result of fish had been sent in a single result of fish had been sent in a single result of fish and had been sent in a single result of the fishing versels is a tonnage tax of \$1.00 per ton. The Canadians would make money by frausashipping American-caught fish, as well as by selling balt to American versels, just as they make it by performing those sorvices for the French fisher-can fish when transchipped would not enter into competition with Canadian fish in fereign markets, but would be sent direct to the United States. However, it has lone been an article of naith with the Tory party that reciproducts fish and perhaps in other natural products. Ish and perhaps in other natural reducts fish and perhaps in other natural reducts. So well as the first of the treaty of 1818, which lot the mere purposes of police in those days kept American Statemen a harbons interpretation of article I of the treaty of 1818, which lot the mere purposes of police in those days kept Americans from landing on the Canadian coasis except when they stood in need of sieller the state to the sheetenen of a European country. Which we have the sent states to the sheetenen of a European country. What when they should be compared to the sheetenen of a European country. Canadian in their ports, which the Canadians accord to the sheetenen of a European country. Canadian Pacific, which, with its absorbed lines, has received over \$70,001,000 of studies in each of Government-built sections, headies nearly thirty million acress of prairie lines, has received over \$70,001,000 of studies in cash or Government-built sections, headies nearly the transcript of the Canadian North-wall and the should acress to the Canadian North-wall and the should acress to the Canadian of the real state of the Canadian considers and the should be considered to the canadian fisher of the should be considered to the canadian interpretation of the ca

prevent them from fishing within the three-mile limit.

Such was the black eye administered by the Gladstone Cabinet to the Canadian Tories. Lord Kimberley is Secretary for India in the existing Gladstone Administration. Mr. Gladstone has not become inhumane or reactionary since 1871. If a Democratic Secretary of State should call his attention to the matter again, asking him to note especially that the treaty of 1818 is now being used to the detriment of American interests while the interests of France receive 1str consideration from ment of American interests while the inter-ests of France receive tair consideration from Canada, there is no doubt that he would once more compel the Ottawa Government to aban-don its course toward a neighbor who has treated it with too much forbearance.

YALE'S NEW GYMNASIUM.

Formally Presented Lest Night-Dr. Dwight Favors a Yale-Harvard League. New Haven, Jan. 23. - The festivities of tion this evening in the formal presentation of the new Richards gymnasium. The immense

building was brilliantly illuminated and thrown open to the guests of the committee and college. The exercises were held in the trophy room.

George Adee of New York, a member of the committee, presided. Judge Howland, in behalf of the committee, presented the building snid:
"If ever a time comes when a man appreci-

ates the words of the Saviour, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," it is when he brings gifts home and lays them at the feet of his mother. This is what we, representing the 6.000 graduates of Yale, do to-night." He referred to Yale men, who in the past have been prominent on the athletic field and in the war of letters and in art, and characterized the Yale spirit as the determination born in the heart of every Yale man to carry the

in the heart of every Yale man to carry the fing of his Alma Mater to the front.

"We think," he said, "that there is no better sight than a boat's length ahead on the Thames, a winning run on the baseball field, or a bold plunge through opposing lines on the football arena."

After giving a sketch of the work of the committee in securing the funds for the new gynnasium Judge Howland stated that the building had cost \$220,000, all of which was paid except \$10,000. The football team had furnished \$1,000, and non-graduates about \$20,000.

except \$10,000. The football team had furnished \$3,000. and non-graduates about \$20,000.

President Dwight received the deeds on behalf of the university, and congratulated himself that for the reven years during which he has been l'resident of the callege it had been a leader of athletes. In closing his remarks he put himself on record as being in favor of a dual league between Yale and Cambridge in all things intellectual and athletic.

On behalf of the corporation the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Twitchell a member of the first crew which defeated Harvard, announced that T. De.Witt Cuyler of the class of 74 had given three cups to the university, to be competed for by the classes, one in rowing, one in football, and one in track athletics.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew was unable to be present, and in his behalf Judge Howland presented the handsome oil painting of the old isnes to the college.

Col. Higginson spoke for Harvard, and the exercises closed with an illustration of the purposes of the spparatus in the main exercise hall.

The iunior german in Alumni Hall to-night

purposes of the apparatus in the main exercise hall.

The junior german in Alumni Hall to-night was led by Harry P. Whitney of New York, son of ex-Secretary Whitney, and Miss Sloane, also of New York. The justronesses were Mrs. Parnes of New York, Mrs. Williams of Cleveland. Mrs. Boardman of Cleveland. Mrs. Boardman of Cleveland. and Mrs. W. W. Farnam of New Haven.

The favors have been nepared by Mrs. Collins of New York. The ladies' souvenit favors will be hundkerchief cases of different colored silk, with Yale, '14, painted in the corner. The gentlements favors ore canes with stering silvertips, with Yale, '14, engraved. About eighty couples participated in the affair.

Second Monday Night Dance at Sherry's. The second of the Monday night dances and the last of the entertainments organized by Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., Mrs. L. Townsend Burden, and other ladies took place last night at Sherry's. There were nearly 400 guests, including a large number of strangers, among them Miss Helen Murphy of London

among them Miss Helen Murphy of London, in a gown of white and mauve: Mrs. Don Cameron of Washington, Mr. William Codman of Boston, and Mr. William Allerdyce of Edinburgh.

The dance was a very late one, it being past 11 o'clock when the first of the guests arrived and paid their respects to the ladies of the Reception Committee, Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Mrs. Iteriliard, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore. Several informal dances of Freeded this cotillon, which was danced at 12:30 o'clock, Mr. Worthington Whitehouse leading with Mrs. James M. Waterbury, who wore a beautiful gown of white satis brocade. Supper was not served until past 1 o'clock, and, as at the first dance, each lady of the liceoption Committee had a large table at which she entertained her own guests.

BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT. J. S. CONOVER & CO., MORE REDCOATS TO BE SENT TO

Open Fire-places: THE KHEDIVE'S DOMINIONS. The Rhedive Will Refer the Dispute to the Brass, Bronze, and Iron in new

Saltan, Who is Sald to Side with Himand elegant designs. The Pepular Feeling Against England-Mantels Lord Cromer Says If There is a Disturbance He'll Guarantee It Won't Last. in all woods, native and foreign, LONDON, Jan. 23.-It is officially announced from our own special designs.

that the British Government has decided upon a slight increase of the British troops in Egypt in view of the fact that recent events have threatened to disturb the public security. The Egyptian situation is assuming a grav-

ity which for the time overwhelms in the public mind all other issues, including even Irish home rule. Lord Rosobery has received tele-graphic advice from Lord Cromer to the effect that the Khedive had Intimated his intention to refer to the Sultan and to the treaty powers the action of England in causing the dismis-sal of the Fakhri Cabinet. Other advices from Cairo say that the natives are in a more excited condition than at any time before since the outbreak under the leadership of Arabi Pasha. While a considerable party of the moderate and intelligent natives support the Brit-

Pasha. While a considerable party of the moderate and intelligent natives support the British position, the multitude take sides with the Khedive and against what they call infided dictation.

Mr. Gladstone caused a Cabinet council to be called to-day to consider the Egyptian crisis. The Marquis of Bloon, Secretary for the tolonies, left a bed of sickness to he present at the Cabinet meeting. The council sat for two hours. While the Cabinet was in session a stream of telegrams continued to pour into the Foreign Office from Cairo. These were immediately transmitted to the Cabinet. When the Cabinet sunderstood to be due to a difference of opinion as to the necessity of reenforcing the British army of occupation in Egypt, both with a view to protecting British interests at Cairo and to protecting the ironiter against the Dervishes, who have recently become very menacing.

A note reached Lord Roselery on Saturdar from the French Foreign Office in relation to Egyptian affairs. The note said that the French Government, while refraining from outed in the right of the Khediye to choose his Ministers.

The refiniorcements to be sent to Egypt are not likely to exceed 1,000 troops and two war ship for Suez.

Pans, Jan. 23.—A despatch from Cairo says that the Sultan has telegraphed to the Khedive had assumed in respect to the formation of a Cabinet independently of English interference. The Sultan will send the Khedive had assumed in respect to the formation of a Cabinet independently of English interference. The Sultan will send the Khedive a present of six horses.

Cairo, Jan. 23.—A correspondent had an interview with Lord Cromer, the British representative in Egypt. In reply to questions about the situation, Lord Cromer and "There is no cause to apprehend a disturbance should occur. I guarantee it would be of short duration."

The Khedive denies any intention to dismiss pritish, officials from the Egyptian service. duration."

The Khedive denies any intention to dismiss British officials from the Experian service, Ismail Pasha's son, Chief of the Khedive's military household, has resigned, but his resignation has not been accepted.

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ng Egan said that he would be present at the amnesty demonstration in Dublin on next unday. He is now obliged to report to the

police periodically, but he believes that his li-cense will be replaced shortly with a pardon. He suggests that John Redmond demand an official statement of the number of ordinary criminals released within a decade in order that the contrast between the treatment of them and that of the political prisoners be made apparent. Is War Imminent! BERLIN, Jan. 23 .- During the discussion of the budget in commission to-day liobert von Kendell, Imperialist, who was Ambassador to

Italy, said that the utterances of Chancellor von Caprivi, his own observations of the rela-tions of the great powers, and some signs which should be intelligible to everybody ac-quainted with foreign polities, had convinced him that war was more imminent to-day than at any previous time in the last twenty years. Many things pointed to the probability that it could not be deferred much after 1834.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

Hermann Horowitz, a conspicuous financier in Vienna, went mad suddenly yesterday and killed himself.

killed himself.

There were six new cases of cholera and one death in the Nietleben Insane Asylum at Berlin yesterday.

Despite the remonstrances of the Government, the Budget Commission of the Reichstag has reduced the naval budget by 1,140,-000 marks.

The Czarewitch started for Berlin yesterday to be present at the wedding of the Princess Margaret of Praesia and Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse.

The Pope has intimated indirectly his desire to aid Mr. Gladstone in passing the Home Rule hill, in the hope that, with Mr. Gladstone's assistance, he subsequently will be atile to reestablish diplomatic relations with England.

28 and 30 West 23d St.

ings, and Bathrooms.

of work at greatly reduced cost.

itles enables us to produce the finest class

Foundry and Factory:

526, 528, and 530 West 25th St.

TO HELP THEIR SISTERS.

The Professional Women's League Organ ized-Its Objects and Ambitions,

Because it was a woman's project it all began

over the teacups. Fair and famous were the

women assembled at the nativity of the new

scheme yesterday afternoon. In one corner a tiny figure, all in a warmth of Burne Jones

browns and half hidden behind a huge poses

of roses, little Miss Lotta held informal court.

Aunt Louisa Eldridge was there, bubbling

over with sympathy and generosity, Mrs.

Fernandez, the mother in Israel, who has

probably launched more girls on the some-

what turbulent stream of dramatic existence

than any other manageress in the business,

pretty Isabelle Evesson, Agnes Ethel, Cora

Tanner, Mrs. Kidder, Mrs. Edward Harri-

gan. Estello Clayton. Mrs. James Lewis, Annie

Yeamans, Grace Filkins, and a host more

of women favorites and aspirants for favor in

the magic realm of stageland. But beside these there were, too, women of place in the

social world, women of talent in professional

life, women philanthropists and reformers and

educators, Mrs. French Sheldon, Mrs. J.

Hamilton Weir, Mrs. William Sumner Wise,

Mrs. Gleason, Mrs. Eugene Clarke, Mrs.

Whiton-Stone, and others. Marguerite St. John received the guests.

When the rooms were quite full Mrs. A. M.

Palmer stood up on the little platform and

welcomed the ladies graciously in the name of the "Professional Woman's League," saying

that as all women formed clubs it seemed anti-

look for the highest pleasure in life should

come together and pledge themselves to aid

their less fortunate sisters, to lend a hand in

the hour of sickness and distress, and to unite the members of their profession in a loyal sisterhood both for elevation of purpose and

Mary Koplik's Offence Pardoned.

land of 20 West Forty-eighth street, who was arrested for shoplifting in Ehrich Brothers' store on Saturday, was arraigned for examination in the Jefferson Market Police Court restorday.

It was her first offence, and at the urgent request of a representative of the firm and of her employer, she was discharged. Mr. Hongland told Justice Voorbis that his wife would

rate the young woman back into her emplo

They're the smallest, the easiest to take, and the cheapest for they're quaranteed to give satisfaction or your money is re-turned.

You pay only for the good you get.

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A

nently cured.

ON THE OUTSIDE-

as soon as you get it fuside, it begins to trouble you. What's the use of suffering

with it, when you can get more help from Doctor Pierce's Piersant Poilets!

These tiny, sugar-

These tiny, sugar contod granules de

that is the best place to keep the huge,old-fashioned pill. Just

Mary Koplik, the maid of Mrs. James Hong-

nently proper that the women to

A fine and large assortment of

AMERICAN DISTRICT MESSENGER Office (where the charges will be the same as those as the main office). DETER C. KELLOGO & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell TO-MORROW

Morses, Carringes, &c. IF MORE CONVENIENT.

CONSIGNMENTS FROM PROMINENT BREEDERS TROTTING STOCK.

At the At the

of every foreign make in rich The sale will commence on Wednesday about 12 o'clock, immediately following the close of the sale of the Pale Alto horses. On Thursday and Friday the sale will open at 10 o'clock. enamel colorings, and patterns for Floors, Walls, Hearth, Fac-The catalogue contains about 160 horses of fashiomable and successful trotting blood from well-known breeding ratablishments to be sold approximately in the following order of ownership. Our new Factory with extensive facil-

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1898 Mr. A. KILGORE, Fleminston, N. J. Br. FOBERT STEEL, Thiladelphia, Fa. Hon, I. V. BAKER, Jr., Comstock a. K. L. Mr. D. S. HAMMOND, New York.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1803. Dr. J. C. McCOV, Kirkwood, Bel. Mr. CHARLES BACKNAN, Stony Ford, N. Y. Mesra, H. S. DENNY & BRO, Ligoner, Pa. AIR LINE PARM, Middlefield, Conn. AND OTHERS.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1898. Mr. DANIEL BUCKLEY, Brooklyn, N. Y., offers the

pet of Jay Gould, Charlie B., Bull, St. Hel, Onward, &c., OTHER VALUABLE CONSIGNMENTS. The horses may now be seen. For catalogues address
PETER C. KELLOGG & CO. Auctioneers.
107 John st., New York. PALO ALTO TROTTING STOCK, Bred by and the property of

Hon, LELAND STANFORD, Menio Park, California, AT AUCTION-THIS DAY,

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, January 24 and 28, 1893, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, as the American Institute Building, 3d av., between 63d and 64th ats., New York. PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers,

Office 107 John st.

The catalogue contains 75 head of young Tretting Sick, a few of which are broad Mares and speedy harms seedings. Bight of the number (two colds and size some of Electioneer, after the sale are: As moor, 2:20%; Electrones get are in the sale are: As moor, 2:20%; Electrones get are in the sale are: As moor, 2:20%; Electrones get are in the sale are: As moor, 2:20%; Electrones get are in the sale are: As moor, 2:20%; Electrones get are in the sale are: As by General Henton, stinted to some of Riectioness, Other sires that are represented are: Alban, 2:266 Wildnut, Nephew, Sport, Fledmont, 2:17%, &c.

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Flandrau & Co. CARRIAGES A Large Assortment of all Standard Designs and Novel Driving Traps.

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A FULL-BLOODED, FINE-BRED ARABIAN STAL-LION, with good record: imported for breeding purposes; can be seen at our stables. McMANUS & HONAN, 30 Washington st.

OBITUARY.

Edward Annan, Jr., a son of Edward Annan, the well-known broker and Produce Exchange man, died last evening at his home, 201 Washington Park, Brooklyn, in his twenty-fifth year. About a week ago young Mr. Annan was taken ill with some stomach frouble, but it was not regarded as serious until Sunday, when alarming symptoms set in and baffed all the skill of the physicians to overcome. His death was quite sudden, and resulted from heart failure. Mr. Annan was associated with his father in the brokerage business and in the management of the grain lighterage department of the Eric Railroad, and was also a member of the Produce Exchange. Mr. Annan was well known in social, military, and club circles in Brooklyn. He was a Major on the staff of Gen. McLeer of the Second Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y. and a member of the Mentauk, Oxford, and Riding and Driving Clubs. His early death will be widely lamented. ington Park, Brooklyn, in his twenty-fifth

lamented.

Baron Stratheden is dead. He was born Oct. 15, 1824. He was the eldest son of the first Baron Campbell, who had been Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Chief Justice of Engand, and Lord Chancellor of England, Succeeding his mother, who was created Baroness Stratheden in 1830, he became Baron Stratheden in 1850, he became Baron Stratheden in 1850. He succeeded to his father's title, Baron Campbell, in 1861.

Ex.Ludge Lames M. Newkirk died suddenly

title, Baron Campbell, in 1861.

Ex-Judge James M. Newkirk died suddenly on Sunday evening of apoplexy at his home at Church street and Baldwin avenue. Jersey City. He was born on June 27, 1818, in the old Newkirk homestead on Tuers avenue, Jersey City. The house is still standing. He was a lay Judge in the Hudson county courts when ex-Gov. Bedle was the presiding Justice.

Theodosia Ward Hester, wife of Col Wm. Hester, President of the Brookiyn Eagle Association, died suddenly of apoplexy on Sunday, at her home, 198 Remsen street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Hester was in her 55th year. She was a manager in the Home for Aged Men. and was interested in several other benevolent institutions.

The funeral of Philip Reilly took pleasage.

The funeral of Philip Reilly took place yes-terday morning from the old Catholic cathe-dral in Jay street, Brooklyn, of which he was the oldest memter. He was in his 92d year, and his name had been on the church roll for sixty years. He and his 90-year-old blind wife had long been the most familiar figures in the old church.

old church.

Sister Olympia died at St. Mary's of the Woods, Terre liaute, Ind., vesterday of pneumonia. She was one of the six Sisters who went there in 1840 from France to found the Order of the Sisters of Providence, of which St. Mary's is the mother home of all these academy institutions in the United States.

Order of the Sisters of Providence, of which Sarademy institutions in the United States.

Thomas Clarke, who died on Sunday, at 241
Vashington street, Brooklyn, in his 47th year,
wis a typical frishman, and frequently caused
a sensation by driving to picnics in an imported frish jaunting car. He was an enthusisstic Nationalist, and a liberal contributor
to the cause.

La Placide Canonge, one of the editors of the
New Orleans Bre. died on Sunday. He was appointed an officer of the Academy by the
French Government in 1885 as a mark of
recognition for his literary efforts and constant labor for the perpetuation of the French
language in Louislana.

Peter A. Smith, musician and writer, is dead
at his home in Mount Vernon. He was 90
years old. He was leader in the orchestra in
the old Park Theatre in 1840. As a writer he
was known as Seth Slocum, and his contributions to the newspapers were extensive.

One of the oldest employees of the Post Office
Department in Washington, Theodor E. F.
Clifton of Maryland, fell dead while at work today. He was over 70 years of age and a veteran of the late war. He leit a wife and seven
children.

Mrs Mary A. Forrest, widow of Gen. N. Bedford Forrest, one of the most famous commanders of the Confederacy, died on Sunday
in Memphis.

Br. C. D. Jones Admitted to the Medical

Dr. C. D. Jones Admitted to the Medica Society. At the meeting of the County Medical Soadmitted to membership. His application has

been long pending on account of his appearance in the affairs of his mother. Dr. Mary Dixon Jones, whose libel suit against the Brooklyn Lagle was decided against her. The Reports About Stevenson's Ill Health LONDON, Jan. 23.-The latest letters from

Sames state that Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, is in good health. His friends here, therefore, discredit the adverse reports in regard to his condition.



Continues to win Friends, remove prejudices against the use of folding beds, and in every way gain popular favor. Why Hecksise it is easily kept clean, has to we gitts is well ventilated, and affords the user Solf GONFORT. Beware of franculent unitations. Caffor write for catalogue. THE STANDARD FOLDING FARE CO., 39 West lath at., New York. Nothing else urged by the dealer, though they may be better for him to sell, can be "just as good" for you to buy.

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